[THURSDAY, *December* 7, 1769. THE [NUMB. 1405.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

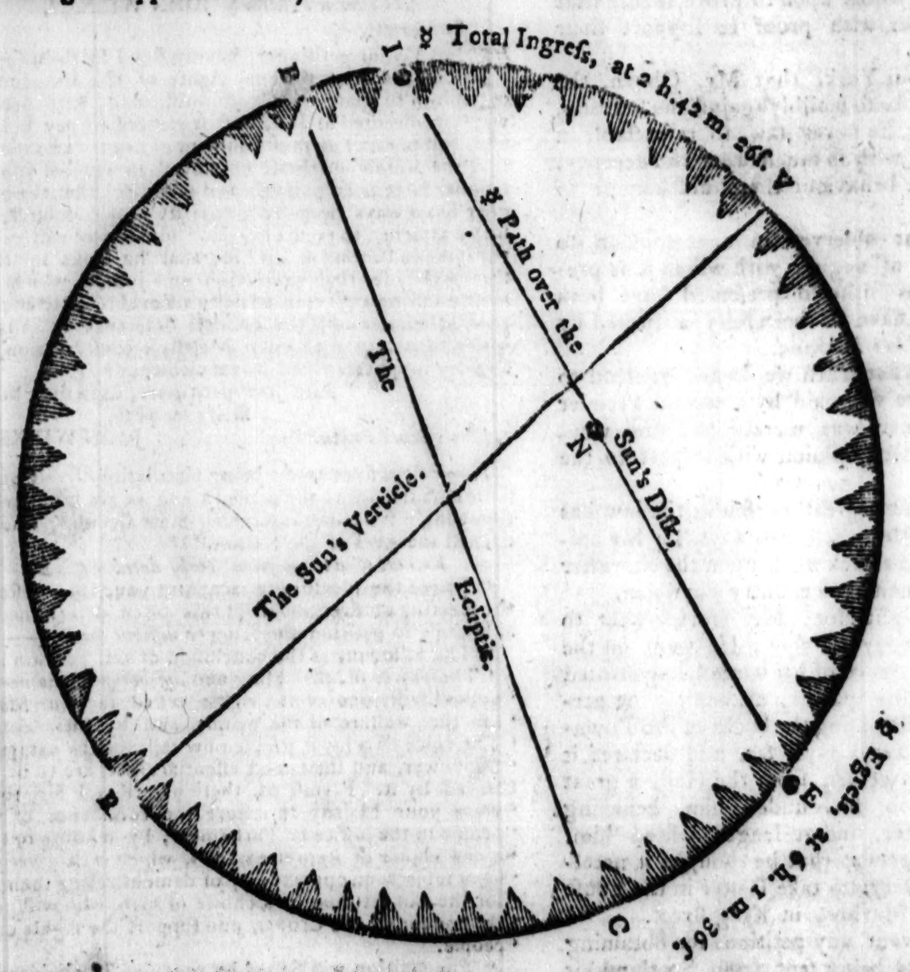
Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

PLEASE to inſert in your next Paper, the following SCHEME of the *Tranſit* of MERCURY over the Sun's Diſk, as obſerved here, on Thurſday laſt, the 9th Inſtant, (reckoning the apparent Time.)



VR, Repreſents the Sun's Verticle at the Time of the interior Contact, or total Ingreſs of the Planet; and V, and R, the Eaſtern and Weſtern Limbs of the Sun at that Time.

BC, The Situation of the Ecliptic, which at the Time of the ſaid Ingreſs made an Angle with the Verticle VR, of 69 Degrees 8 Minutes.

INE, The Planet's Path, while in Conjunction with the Sun. I, the Place of his Ingreſs; N, when neareſt the Sun's Centre, which was at $4^h\ 22^m\ 1^s$ apparent Time; and E, the Place of his Egreſs, or when paſſing off the Diſk: which laſt Phenomenon, could only be obſerved by thoſe whoſe Longitude is 15 Degrees more to the Weſtward than ours, as it happened near an Hour after the Sun was ſet in our Horizon; conſequently, beheld in this Northern Part of the Continent, only by thoſe who inhabit near the Weſtern Boundary of the Engliſh Empire, and by the People of *New-Orleans*; whence, probably we may receive ſome Accounts of his exit, from Obſervations taken by ſome of our curious Neighbours in that Part; which, ſerving to eſtabliſh the Longitude of thoſe Places with more Preciſion than perhaps has hitherto been done, will be of ſingular Importance in the Geography of that Country, as well as to our Navigation in the *Mexican Gulph*.

The whole Time of *Mercury*'s Tranſit, was about 3 Hours 19 Minutes and 10 Seconds. The Inclination of his Path to the Plane of the Ecliptic, whilſt ſeen on the Sun's Diſk, is computed to be 8 Degrees and 15 Minutes; but this is limited to his Tranſit in the Month of *November*, for at this Time, his Conjunction with the Sun, is in or near the aſcending Node: But when he paſſeth over the Sun's Diſk in the Month of *May*, in or near his deſcending Node, the inclination of his Path to the Ecliptic, is then near 10 Degrees 15 Minutes. Notwithſtanding theſe Appearances, the Inclination of his *Orbit* to the Ecliptic, is but 6 Degrees 54 Minutes; which is much greater than that of any other Planet: The Excentricity of his *Orbit* is alſo greater; ſo that with Regard to the Heat, occaſioned only by the direct Rays of the Sun; that Planet muſt undergo a greater Variety than any of the reſt: And his Diſtance from the Sun, being about one Third of that of our Earth, will cauſe him to enjoy a Degree both of Light and Heat, nine Times as great as that which we endure in the hotteſt Seaſon.

The Weather being hazy, the Gentlemen who were pleaſed to attend the Obſervations, were a good deal diſappointed of that Pleaſure which they otherwiſe might have expected, had the Serenity of the Atmoſphere continued till Sun ſetting: however, for the Space of an Hour after *Mercury*'s firſt Appearance on the Sun's Diſk, we had the Satisfaction to ſee him diſtinctly and well defined; but after that Time, ſome Clouds interfering, we could perceive him but now and then, till arrived at his neareſt Diſtance from the Centre of the Diſk; when, an intervening Cloud opened, and gave us the faireſt Opportunity of aſcertaining the Time of the Middle Tranſit, as well as his Diſtance from the Sun's Centre, which I found to be 7 Minutes and 23 Seconds.

The next Time this Planet will begin to paſs over the Sun's Diſk, will be on the 2d of *November* 1776, at 39 Minutes and 24 Seconds after *two* o'Clock in the Morning, which will be *wholly inviſible* to us and to all the Continent, both of *America* and *Europe*; but *viſible* in the Bay of *Bengal* in the Eaſt-Indies; and the Inhabitants of *Pondicherry* and *Fort St. George*, will juſt perceive it, as the Sun is going down in their Horizon. And on the 12th of *November*, Anno 1782, we ſhall have another *Tranſit* of the ſame Planet, which to us will be *wholly viſible*, becauſe it will come on at about 36 Minutes after 8 o'Clock in the Morning: But in both theſe Tranſits the Duration will be very ſhort, as the Planet will paſs but a very little Way within the Periphery of the Sun's Diſk. And on the 4th of May 1786, at 49 Minutes after 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, we ſhall have another Conjunction, when we ſhall ſee the Planet's *Ingreſs* and *Egreſs* diſtinctly; though his Continuance then will be but ſhort, as his Diſtance from the Sun's Centre will be but about 12 Minutes and 40 Seconds.

Though the Tranſits of *Mercury* may not be ſo conducive to the finding the Sun's Parallax, as thoſe of the Planet *Venus*; yet they may contribute more to the uſeful Purpoſe of inveſtigating the *Longitude* of Places, as their Appearances are more frequent: therefore, it may reaſonably be expected, that Gentlemen in every Part of the World, who are furniſhed with proper Inſtruments and Abilities, will duly exert themſelves, in obſerving thoſe Tranſits; ſince it is evident, that by a more accurate aſcertaining of Longitudes, many Advantages muſt accrue therefrom, to every commercial Society.

Sir, your moſt obedient Servant,

KING'S-COLLEGE, R. HARPUR, A. M.
11th November, 1769.

PADOLIA, Auguſt 19.

THE whole Ruſſian army is now in Poland, in order to take reſt and cover their magazines. The different engagements they have had with the enemy have been bloody enough. The Turks always attack with great impetuoſity, but without order, and when boldly reſiſted cannot ſtand their ground. Nevertheleſs, they have one advantage over the Ruſſians, which is, that their cavalry is more numerous. The Turks endeavour always to avoid coming to a general engagement, and ſeem determined to deſtroy the Ruſſian army by piecemeal.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 20. The accounts received from the army for a month paſt, do not confirm the great advantages which were ſignified to the people with ſo much oſtentation. Advice was received ſoon after, that the Grand Vizir had various accuſations againſt him, among the reſt, that he had neglected ſeveral favourable opportunities of diſtreſſing the enemy; that upon ſome occaſions he had betrayed a want of courage; and that he had neglected the army, particularly with reſpect to a proper ſupply of proviſions and forage. Theſe complaints being confirmed by the Aga of the Janiſſaries, who arrived here lately, the Grand Seignor immediately deprived the Grand Vizir of his dignities and command, and appointed Moldovani Aga Pacha to ſucceed him; who is to repair as ſoon as poſſible to the army, which is to be commanded in the mean time by the Seraſkier of Romelia.

Madrid, Aug. 29. Troops and military ſtores are continually ſending to America. A Dutch merchantman and two Neapolitan polacres, freighted at Barcelona to carry ammunition and uniforms to that country, are lately arrived at Cadiz, under convoy of three of the xebecs. Two ſhips with troops on board are to ſail from the above-mentioned port to Lima, and will be convoyed by a man of war to the Canary Iſlands, with ſome officers who are to raiſe a regiment there. Three other men of war are ordered from Cadiz to Ferrol, where it is computed there are already 20 or 30 ſhips of the line.

Warſaw, Sept. 9. Letters from Podalia mention, that the 4th of this month, a violent cannonading was heard toward the frontiers of Moldavia, by which it is preſumed, the Ottomans had attempted to paſs the Nieſter. The Ruſſians are encamped about a quarter of a league from that river. We are aſſured Count Tottlehem is gone, with ſeveral Ruſſian Regiments, into Georgia, in order to join the forces under prince Heraclius, and penetrate into the neighbouring parts of Turkey.

Authentic letters from Conſtantinople, dated Auguſt 3, mention, that the Porte had received an account of Pacha Caraman having attacked the Ruſſians in the diſtrict of Braclaw, where he totally defeated them. He took 10,000 priſoners, 60,000 oxen, a great quantity of proviſions, and left 6000 enemy on the field of battle. The Turks conſiſted of 80,000 men, and the Ruſſians of about half that number.

The above letters mention, that notwithſtanding the late ſucceſſes of the Ottoman army, the Grand Seignior has been adviſed by his council, at a grand Divan, which was lately held at Conſtantinople to make peace with the Ruſſians, and that it was ſuppoſed a ceſſation of hoſtilities would ſoon be effectuated, by the mediation of the Britiſh miniſter at the Porte.

Paris, Sept. 11. It is ſaid the Dutch have offered to advance forty millions of livres at three per cent. to reſtore the credit of our Eaſt India company, and to enable it to go on with trade, provided ſecurity is given for repayment of that ſum within ten months.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

BY a Perſon juſt arrived from Holland we hear, that the approach of a *general war* throughout Europe, is at preſent the chief ſubject of converſation in that country.

Sept. 22. This day his Grace Auguſtus-Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, was inſtalled a Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

It is ſaid, that the Right Hon. Lord Holland has taken his paſſage to go to Leghorn on board the King of Sardinia Captain St. Barbe, who is to wait for his Lordſhip in the Downs.

War-office, Sept. 23. Capt. Francis Gabriel De Ruvynes is promoted to be Major in America only.

Sept. 23 It is now ſaid that the parliament will not meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs, till after Chriſtmas, and is fixed for the 9th of January.

The Earl of C——m has publickly declared within this fortnight, that ſome proceedings, with regard to a certain election, are illegal, *in toto & in parte*. But it is an illegality of that kind, which cannot be remedied by the preſent P——t; and no redreſs can be obtained but by another.

We hear that on Monday laſt there was a meeting of the Gentlemen of the county of Surry, at Bletchingly; when, notwithſtanding the Petition from Surry already preſented to his Majeſty, it was agreed another ſhould be drawn up, which was actually ſigned by Sir R. C. Bart. and many other Gentlemen; and we are aſſured the ſame will be preſented to a reſpectable Aſſembly next ſeſſions.

Letters from France by yeſterday's mail, mention, that accounts have been received in that city from Warſaw, that the Ruſſian army has been obliged to retire from before the Fortreſs of Choczim with precipitation, and repaſs the Neiſter, with the Turks upon their rear. That the Confederates of Bar, amounting to 50,000 men were poſted on one of their flanks, and the Chan of Tartary, whoſe army was compoſed of 90,000 men on the other, ſo that it ſuppoſed, from Prince Gallitzin's ſituation between ſo many fires, the next letters would bring advice of his having been entirely driven out of Poland.

We hear orders are gone to all the ſea ports in the Mediterranean, to prevent any ſeamen of Great Britain to enter into foreign ſervice, and it is ſaid they are ſoon to be called home.

Sept. 25. The expected demand of a paſſage through Holland from ſome troops, it is ſaid, will be from the French, who are to invade the king of Pruſſia's dominions, in caſe he ſhould join with the empreſs of Ruſſia, or any how aſſiſt the Poles againſt the Turks.

Sept. 22. We hear a proſecution is commenced by a military Gentleman, lately arrived from North America, againſt two of his accuſers, for miſpreſenting his conduct to the commander in chief.

A report prevailed yeſterday, that the Ottoman army had been defeated by the Ruſſians, and had loſt near 30,000 men.

It is reported that a grand entertainment will be given to general Paoli, by the city of London, at Guildhall, as a teſtimony of their approbation of that general's long and noble ſtruggles in defence of liberty,

It is a remark obvious to the moſt ſhallow politicians, that if the manufacturers in England ſhould not here take too ſudden an alarm at the reſolutions of the American not to receive Engliſh goods, theſe reſolutions muſt ſoon become *ſelo de ſe*, many of the articles therein enumerated being abſolute neceſſaries. And when neceſſity once breaks through a part, intereſt and conveniency will quickly ſet aſide the reſt.

We hear two Secretaries of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, who had been ſent to Plymouth by his Excellency, on advice having been received by him, that the Ruſſian fleet was ordered to put in there, have ſent an account to his Excellency, of the arrival of the ſaid fleet at Plymouth; in conſequence of which, diſpatches have been forwarded by the Ambaſſador, to the court of Peterſburgh with this intelligence.

September 25. Thurſday about noon; G——l was arreſted in Piccadilly, for the ſum of 9000l. He told the Bailiff, if he would go down with him to the Tilt-yard, he ſhould there find a friend whom he wanted to ſpeak to, and would afterwards, on his not giving bail, go with him to a ſpunging houſe. The bailiff unſuſpectedly complied with his requeſt, and when they came to the horſe-guards, the General Officer ſent for a ſerjeant and a file of muſqueteers to ſecure the bailiff, on a pretence that he had been inſulted by him, which they did, while the priſoner found means to eſcape, and has not ſince been heard of.

Friday Adjutant General Harvey ordered the ſerjeant and his men who favoured the eſcape of the General Officer from the bailiff, cloſe priſoners to the Savoy. And the ſame day waited on Lord Camden and Lord Mansfield, to receive their opinions about the ſteps that are proper to be taken with the ſerjeant and his men, on occaſion of the General Officer's arreſt.

It is certain, that the above Gentleman has leave to ſell his commiſſion, which upon a moderate computation will ariſe to thirteen thouſand pounds; this ſum is to be immediately diſtributed among his creditors, in the diſcharge of his debts, at the requiſition of a great perſonage, who, but for this requeſt being complied with would not have dealt ſo leniently with this Gentleman.

It is ſaid, that on Sunday three different expreſſes arrived from Paris at Monſ. Francois, the French Miniſter's houſe in Great George-ſtreet, in conſequence of which, his ſervants are now packing up and getting every thing ready for his departure, which cauſes much ſpeculation, eſpecially as there is no talk of his Excellency Count Chatelet, or any other Miniſter's ſucceeding him.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Dey of Algiers had lately demanded a large preſent in money and naval ſtores of the Dutch Conſul, on pain of declaring war againſt the States.

Sept. 28. It is generally believed that General Paoli's ſtay in this kingdom will be much longer than was at firſt expected.

It is ſaid that a great perſonage was much pleaſed with the converſation of the Corſican Chief yeſterday, which was in French, and laſted a conſiderable time, and appeared to entertain a regard for him.

Sept. 27. We hear orders are ſent to the governors of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, to afford all the neceſſary aſſiſtance and aſſiſtance to the Ruſſian fleet, ſoon expected in the Mediterranean, in caſe it ſhould be found neceſſary, for the whole, or any part of the ſaid fleet, to touch at theſe Ports.

It is ſaid the Corſican chief will ſet out in a few days on a viſit to the two Univerſities.

It is currently reported on the weſt end of the town, that every miſunderſtanding with regard to to the courſe of the Ruſſian fleet, *is* at length amicably adjuſted, and that a good underſtanding ſubſiſts between the courts of Great Britain and France, the former being determined to remain entirely neuter.

Several Lieutenants in our Navy, who are upon half-pay, have petitioned the Admiralty for leave to go into the Ruſſian ſervice, which, it is ſaid, hath been granted them, upon condition of returning, on notice for that purpoſe. All thoſe who obtain leave have their half-pay continued, the ſame as if they were in England.

A worthy Baron has publickly declared, that it is his opinion that the allegations in the London Petition againſt a late Paymaſter are true, and when the Livery ſhall be called upon to prove them, that he will furniſh them with proof to ſupport their charge.

They write from York, that Mr. Oburn, the Gentleman who ſpoke ſo ſenſibly againſt the Petition, had declared, that he never ſaw ſo reſpectable a meeting conducted with ſo much order and decency, and that the whole behaviour there did honour to every one preſent.

A Correſpondent obſerves, in contradiction to the many charges of neglect with which it is pretended the Petitions hitherto preſented have been treated, that they have all been fully anſwered by the donation of a *Blue Ribband*.

It is ſaid, with what truth we do not pretend to know, that the late viſit paid by a certain Premier to a gallant foreigner was merely to ſound what was the ſaid foreigner's opinion with reſpect to the preſent diviſions.

It is aſſerted, that a great perſon in the law has been applied to, within theſe two days, for his opinion, reſpecting the attack made upon the character of a certain nobleman by a country phyſician.

Oct. 2. The Right Hon. Mr. Harley went to Guildhall on Saturday on foot: He went on the Huſtings, and took notice of his name being printed in one of the morning papers, as one of the perſons who had been ſearching the books of the Town-Clerk's Office for ſeveral days, &c. and declared it was falſe. On his return from the Hall, a great number of the mob ſurrounded him, behaving with great inſolence, and at length joſtled him, and grew ſo outrageous, that he thought it neceſſary for his own ſafety, to take ſhelter in the houſe of Meſſ. Allen and Marlow, in King-ſtreet.

In order to prevent any petitions for obtaining redreſs of grievances being ſent from Scotland, it is ſaid, the chief men in the ſeveral ſhires of that part of that kingdom, have been flattered with the hopes of a bill being paſſed next ſeſſions, for eſtabliſhing a militia in North Britain.

On Monday as a perſon, who lately kept the cap in the fleet priſon, and ſtabbed a poor priſoner there, was going up to his apartments near Bloomſbury, he fell down two pair-of-ſtairs, backwards, and broke his neck. This is ſomewhat remarkable, as when any perſon aſked a favour of him, even for a pint of beer, his execration was G—d break my neck if I do.

It is confidently ſaid, that general Paoli will take up his reſidence here till a war ſhall break out between this Kingdom and France; in which caſe, it is thought, he will be ſent, with a powerful army, to Corſica, to diſpoſſeſs the French of that Iſland, which they ſo unjuſtly ſeized and now uſurp.

Hyder Ally has, we are informed, ſent over propoſals to this country, by which he ſignifies his deſire of an alliance with the crown. Were all the princes in India brought to ſuch a diſpoſition, and with the aſſent of the lineal Emperor now in our hands, our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt might be made extremely profitable and permanent to the ſtate.

The Engliſh Nabob Ali Cawn, has ſent his Majeſty a preſent of a Pogoda cut out of ſilver, beſide the jewels and workmanſhip, it is worth 14,000l. His Nabobſhip is worth 800,000l. per annum excluſive of what the Poligars may be made to pay, guaranteed to him by the crown of England, and no prince is more worthy of ſecurity and independence. The company is, he ſays, his parent, and he ſheds tears when he relates the battles which Laurence and Clive fought for him.

It is ſaid, that there does not at this time remain above 40,000l. in the hands of a late paymaſter, which, it is ſaid, he is ready to pay into the treaſury as ſoon as he is called upon by the proper Officers.

Extract of a letter from a Gentlemen in London, to his Friend at Saliſbury, Sept. 26.

"General Paoli has paid us a viſit; he is a perſon of a good countenance; he ſaid he was much leaner than before he underwent ſo many fatigues; he is very polite, talks French indifferently well, but in the Italian language he expreſſes himſelf with great propriety and elegance; he is forty-four years old, quite an enthuſiaſt for the liberty of his country, but not a braggadocio; he ſeems to have great paſſions, yet ſpeaks on moſt ſubjects with great moderation, and appears open and frank; he doth not attribute his ill ſucceſs to treachery; his hiſtory is ſurprizing; ever ſince the 16th year of his age, he has been full of troubles and [illegible]; he hath about 300 Corſicans ſtill in arms againſt the French. What his errand is here I cannot ſay; I own myſelf ſo much intereſted in him, that as he has not been victorious, I wiſh he had fallen in battle.——His brother is retired to a convent."

Oct. 5. It is ſaid his Majeſty's garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, are ordered to be conſiderably augmented.

It is ſaid, that, for political reaſons, no further remonſtrances will be made to our neighbours the Dutch, relating to the affair of Surrinam.

The reports that Governor Bernard is not to return to America, is entirely without foundation; it being determined to ſend that gentleman back to his government, with an enlargement of his commiſſion. *(A Hum!)*

We hear that the Rt. Hon. Lord Edgecumbe will be appointed to the command of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, with plenipotentiary powers to the ſtates of Barbary.

The following petition is ſaid to have been delivered ſoon after the confinement of the Petitioner, though it has but juſt made its appearance in public.

(COPY.)

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Petition of JOHN WILKES,

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioner, having ſtood forth in ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of the kingdom, in oppoſition to a late violent adminiſtration, hath been ſeverely proſecuted at law, and ſentenced to pay a heavy fine, and to ſuffer an impriſonment of twenty two months; that the unfair methods employed to convict your petitioner have been palpable and manifeſt; that the petitioner has always been your Majeſty's loyal ſubject, zealouſly attached to your illuſtrious houſe, and will remain the ſame to the end of his life; that he looks up to the throne only for that protection and juſtice, which eminently diſtinguiſh your Majeſty's Royal character; that your petitioner with the greateſt deference ſubmits the whole of his caſe to your Majeſty's conſideration, and humbly ſupplicates your Royal clemency:

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

King's Bench Priſon. JOHN WILKES.

A few days ſince toaſts being circulating freely among ſome true friends to the cauſe, a wag we are told gave the following: "To the ſquinting State Occuliſt, who has opened the eyes of the Nation."

Extract of a letter from York, dated Sept. 28.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that yeſterday the meeting of Freeholders at this place determined unanimouſly to petition the King to *diſſolve the P——t.*

"The following is the concluſion of our petition:

'The power of aſſembling and *diſſolving* Parliaments is 'undoubtedly one of the rights veſted in your Majeſty 'for the welfare of the people, and by their conſent 'The voice of a loyal people now calls for the exerciſe of 'this power, and their moſt eſſential rights are to be pre-'ſerved by it. Permit us, therefore, Royal Sir, to im-'plore your Majeſty to reſtore the confidence of your 'people in the juſtice of Parliament, by ſending to them 'a new choice of Repreſentatives, which will give your 'loyal ſubjects an opportunity of demonſtrating their zeal 'for the Conſtitution by a choice of men, who will guard 'the honour of the Crown, and ſupport the rights of the 'people.'

"The petition was ſigned by near 600 Freeholders immediately, and, in all probablity, will ſoon by 12,000."

A letter from Genoa, dated Sept. 20, ſays, "They write from Spain, that his Catholick Majeſty has ordered a general review of his navy, and to have it put in a condition for ſervice, in caſe it ſhould be wanted. The ſame thing is doing in Spaniſh America, and ſeveral ſhips are hired to carry troops, artillery, and ammunition thither."

The Emperor of Germany, we hear for certain, is coming over to England very ſoon, on buſineſs of great importance to the affairs of Europe.

It is confidently ſaid, and by thoſe who are no enemies to the Miniſtry, that as ſoon as the ſupplies are raiſed, and the moſt important buſineſs of the enſuing ſeſſions is nearly completed, the preſent Parliament will be diſſolved.

BOSTON, November 27.

Soon after the arrival of the Nettleham Baronet in London, it was propagated by the tories there, as a certain fact, that the merchants in America were importing goods in every colony contrary to their agreement, and Mein's Chronicle was produced as a voucher for the truth of the ſtory! Lord H——h affected to laugh at the reſolutions of the merchants, and gave out that large quantities of goods were ſent to the continent through the Iſland of Bermudas.—As almoſt every body in Britain and America does or may know that there could be no foundation, for ſuch a ſtory, his Lordſhip has betray'd an unpardonable weakneſs in believing it, or ſomething worſe in attempting to impoſe upon the credulity, of others. It is plain that Lord H——h expected ſome time ago that he ſhould be embarraſſed by this agreement of the American merchants, and endeavour'd to coaxe them with aſſurance that the revenue acts ſhould be repealed; but finding that this aſſurance was not rely'd upon, he then in order to prevent the clamours of the manufacturers endeavoured to make them believe that the Americans had broke through their own agreement.——A letter from a gentleman in London of the 21ſt of Sept. ſays, If it were true, the Americans would deſerve the ſlavery deſign'd for them; and ſtrongly recommends it to the people of this country to bind themſelves even by *oath* not to purchaſe Britiſh goods, *till all the revenue acts are repealed*—Certainly if there were no purchaſers there would be no importers.

Extract from the North Briton of Sept. 30.

"Has not the honor of Knighthood been conferred upon that TRAITOR to his country, that disgrace to all good government, Sir Francis Bernard governor of the Massachusetts-Bay, who has had a principal hand in alienating the affections of the colonists from their mother country, and who, by his ignorance, his obstinacy, and cruelty, has exited such a flame in America, as though it may be allayed, can never be extinguished?"

NEW-LONDON,

BY Mr. Smith, of Voluntown, late from Susquehannah, we are informed, that about three weeks past there came about 30 men out of Pennsylvania, to assist Stewart and his gang in dispossessing the New England settlers; and a number of them, as they judged about 30 attacked our people with clubs, tomahawks, &c. several were knock'd down and much hurt on both sides; but finally our people beat them off, without the loss of any lives on our side.——Mr. Smith further saith that our antagonists brought with them one piece of cannon, set a centry over it lest our people should take it from them, gave the centry strict charge not to let any come near, but to bid them stand, and if they did not, to fire them down. One Nathan Ogden, of the Stewart party, having a mind one night to try the fidelity of their centry, approached so nigh that the centry bid him stand: but he not regarding, the centryman fired—One bullet went through Ogden's body, one buckshot lodged against the skin of his back, one buckshot went in about the centre of his belly, and the Doctor saith it is not likely he will recover.——Mr. Smith further informs, that they immediately upon shooting Ogden, sent their cannon back to Shamoken, as not having any further use for it there; and that the whole gang were gone but about sixteen——Smith also informs, that our people have got a handsome reward for the wheat which was feloniously taken from them at Shamoken.

Nov. 7, 1769.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Sept. 9.

"Governor Bernard is arrived, and was at Court a few days ago. But what will be the determination, with respect to America, is yet uncertain. He is not a welcome visitant to the Ministry, as, by his pertinacity and fondness for despotism, he has irritated his Assembly, and urged them to declare their opinion on points, which the ad——n wished to have been undecided.—The dispute is now brought to a crisis, as the assembly, with great propriety, refuse to grant money, by direction of the Three Estates of this Kingdom.——The Americans have (or have not) a right to dispose of their own money; and surely it is immaterial to them, whether they are commanded to give it by one part, or by all parts of the British legislature. The ground they should stand firmly and undauntedly on, is the disposal of their own money; otherwise, from the universal prevalence of luxury, corruption, and dissipation in this kingdom, we shall soon be broken in our spirits, and bankrupted in our fortunes.--The Massachusetts Assembly have resolved like freemen. And it is not in the power of this kingdom, consistent with its own commerce, to injure the Americans.—You have nothing to do but to remain firm to your engagements, and practise more œconomy and industry, and all will be well.—I am rejoiced at the account you gave me of the spirit for manufacturing, which is spreading with us, and that our people have a fondness for raising silk.——A stranger would imagine, when he heard the British Orators, &c. in the house of commons, that they were the most cordial friends to poor America; but alas! all their declamations mean no more, than as they apprehend the dispute between the two countries furnishes them with a good handle to attack the present rulers, and expel them from their seats; therefore they bellow away in favour of the rights and privileges of their distant brethren. But rest assured, and propagate this truth, that if we mean to establish our Liberties on an immoveable basis, we must not rely on British Patriots, or Orators, but must do it for ourselves."

By Captain Miller, from Savanna le Mar, in Jamaica, we learn, that on the 20th of October a sloop was brought in there by two Englishmen, which had been taken some time before by a Spanish Guarda Costa, who put six Spanish soldiers, and an officer, on board, and left only two Englishmen to assist in working the vessel, with orders to follow the frigate that took them, to Carthagena; but the Englishmen altered the sloop's course in the night, and steered to the northward; the next day, when the Spaniards lost sight of the frigate, they were in great confusion, as they did not know which way to look for the land, and desired the Englishmen to carry them into some Spanish port, which they readily promised to do, but brought her safe to anchor at the above port; the Spaniards were so ignorant, they did not know it was an English port, till they went on shore, and, to their great surprise, found none but English about them. The sloop belonged to Kingston.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 7.

To the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The humble ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Colony.

May it please your Honour,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of *New York*, beg Leave to return your Honour our most hearty Thanks for your Speech.

We sincerly condole with your Honour, on the Loss the Colony has sustained by the Death of the Governor in Chief, and do assure your Honour, that our Assistance and Support shall not be wanting in every Measure which we conceive calculated for the Interest and Prosperity of the Colony.

The Information your Honour has given us, of the great Probability that the late Duties imposed by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, which have diffused so general a Discontent throughout the Colonies, will be taken off the ensuing Session, affords us the most sincere Pleasure, as it plainly evinces his Majesty's tender Regard for his American Subjects; and when accomplished, cannot fail to restore a mutual Confidence, between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

We acknowledge his Majesty's gracious Condescension in having directed that the Regulation of the *Indian* Trade should, for the future, be left to the Colonies: The Consideration of that important Subject shall be resumed in the Course of this Session; and we shall endeavour to frame such Laws as will answer his Majesty's most gracious Intentions, confirm the Friendship, and secure the Affections of the *Indian* Nations.

In the present impoverished State of the Colony, every Requisition for a fresh Supply, will demand our most serious Consideration.

The great Desire your Honour has expressed to promote the Welfare and Happiness of the Inhabitants of this Colony, must be highly satisfactory to the Representatives of the People; and we return your Honour our most hearty Thanks, for the Assurances you have given us of your ready Concurrence in every Measure that we shall propose for that desirable End.

By Order of the General Assembly.

Assembly Chamber, 29th *Nov.* 1769. J. CRUGER, *Speaker.*

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you most sincerely for this Address: I cannot doubt of your doing every Thing which may tend to re-establish that mutual Confidence between Great Britain and her Colonies, so essential to the Happiness of your Constituents; and it will give me the greatest Pleasure on all Occasions, to promote their Prosperity.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

On Friday Morning last, after a short Illness, and in the 20th Year of his Age, died, infinitely regretted, by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance, Mr. MORLEY HARRISON; youngest Son of Mr. GEORGE HARRISON, of this City, Merchant. He was a Gentleman of the most amiable Disposition, and by the Goodness of his Heart, had in a particular Manner endeared himself to *those* with whom he was more immediately connected.

The General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, have appointed Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Agent for that Colony at the Court of Great Britain.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, held here on Tuesday last, one John Campbell, was indicted and convicted of Grand Larceny. He received Sentence of Death, and is ordered to be executed on Friday the 22d Instant. He is an old Offender, and has been crop'd, and branded in the Forehead: and said to have been whip'd in South-Carolina, Pennsylvania, Boston, &c.

On Wednesday the 29th Ult. The General Assembly of this Colony took into Consideration the Letter of Peyton Randolph, Esq; Speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, with their Resolves sent therewith, Copy of which they had order'd him to transmit to the Speakers of the several Houses of Assembly on this Continent, (See New-York Journal, No. 1378, June 1) which being read and order'd to be enter'd at large on the Journals of the House, it was

Resolved, That this House doth concur with, and adopt the Resolutions of the House of Burgesses of the Dominion of Virginia And,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker write to Peyton Randolph, Esq; Speaker of the House of Burgesses of the Dominion of Virginia, and acquaint him that this House do concur with them in the said foregoing Resolutions.

The Brig Hellen, Capt. Workman mentioned in our last to be ashore at Barnagat-Beach, will not be got off this Season; but it is thought it will be practicable in the Spring, if she does not go to pieces in the Winter. The Cargo is all saved, but some Boxes of the Linen Cloth are much damaged.

Saturday Captain Walker arrived here from Quebeck.

In the Harriot Packet came Passengers, ABRAHAM MORTIER, Esq; Major FELL, and some others.

On Tuesday Evening arrived here the Ship Wallworth, Capt. Connelly M'Causland, in 7 Weeks from Liverpool, who has brought, we hear, an English Paper to the 20th of October, but we could not obtain a Sight of it.—The principal Articles of News contain'd in that and the Letters of the same Date, are, we are inform'd,——That the Russians had taken the Fortress of Choczim with 7000 Prisoners, and a great Quantity of Warlike Stores, &c.—That the Russian Fleet arrived at Portsmouth, had, with Leave of the British Court taken into pay a considerable Number of English Lieutenants and were to sail for the Mediterranean the first fair Wind, That it appearing by a great Number of Petitions, from all Parts of the Kingdom, preparing or presented to his Majesty, and by other Proofs, to be the general Sense of the Nation, that the Parliament should be dissolved, a Dissolution was advised and was very soon expected.—That Lord Chatham was often in Conference with his Majesty, and appear'd to have much of his Confidence. That the Livery of London had instructed their Members to impeach Lord Holland, who had precipitantly left England and was sailed for Leghorn, that Lord Bute had also left, or was soon expected to leave England. That at the Meeting of the Freeholders of Devonshire on the 8th of October, Dr. Musgrave had made a remarkable Speech, on the Subject of his Letter to them, lately publish'd; That upon the Occasion, Serjeant Glynn spoke a long Time, with an Eloquence even surpassing Mr. Pitt, and was seconded by another Gentleman —That the People assembled, voted their Thanks to these three Gentlemen, and also to the Freeholders of Middlesex, for the Spirit and Resolution they had shewn in asserting their constitutional Rights.—— That the Court of France had agreed with the Pope, to exchange the Island of Corsica for the Territory of Avignon, in France, and that the Court of Great Britain had conferred a Pension of £.1000 per Ann. upon General Paoli.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Pitt, Cumming, from Quebec. Snow James and Mary, Moore, Larne. Brig Boscawen, Marshall, Londonderry; York, Walker, Quebec. Sloop Defiance, Warner, Rhode-Island. Schooner Calypso, Taylor, Jamaica. Ship Wallworth, M'Causeland, Liverpool.

OUTWARD—Schooner Sally, Grenell, for Africa. Brig Philip, Richardson, Gibraltar. Sloop Liberty, Winslow, Pensacola. Brig Boscawen, Marshall; and Ship Wallworth, M'Causeland, Londonderry. Brig Mary Ann, Duncan, Jamaica. Ship Pearl, Buchanan, Newry. Sloop Phœnix, Seymour, St. Kitts: Sloop Dispatch, Mountanye, Lisbon; Hannah, Gosligon, N. Carolina. Andrew, Sinclair, Madeira.

CLEARED.—Sloop Charming Polly, Shepherdson; and Four Brothers, Burroughs, to Rhode-Island. Ship Lawrence, Rusden, Jamaica. Brig Nelly, Clark, Dublin; Providence, Boyd, Liverpool; Hero, Chadwick; and Sloop Sally, Hunt, South-Carolina, Conway, Kennedy; and Snow Jane, Ross, Antigua. Ship York, Marshall, Barcelona. Snow Thistle, Marquis, Lisbon. Sloop New-York Packet, Yarbrough, North-Carolina.

WANTED,

A Sober careful young Man, capable of a close Application to Business, to take the Charge of a Bar and Cellar in a Tavern; such a Person properly qualified, and that can produce a good Character, will meet with great Encouragement: For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer hereof.

Likewise, a Maid Servant, that can do all Kind of House-Work: A sober careful Person, will hear of a good Place by inquiring of the Printer. 3 3

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and scarlet cloth, rattenets, shalloons, durants, tammies, Irish camblet, callimancos, checks Barcelona, figured Starrets, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch osnaburgs, brown Russia and white Irish sheeting, ¾, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, sundems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ¾, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee garters; 3-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimothy, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots, with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-wash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs snouts, dusters, bounders, shoe and buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 5 8

MINSHALL, *Carver* and *Gilder*,

From LONDON, lives in Dock-Street,

Near opposite Bolton and Sigell's Tavern,

TAKES this Method of informing Ladies and Gentlemen, where they may have Carved Frames for Glasses, Picture Frames, Tables, Chairs, Girandoles, Chimney Pieces, Brackets, Candle Stands, Clock and Watch Cases, Bed and Window Cornicing: He makes Paper Ornaments for Ceilings and Stair Cases, in the present Mode. 5 8

PURSUANT to an Order made by the honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert R. Livingston, Esqrs. Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; on the Petition of Garret Barron, of the City of New-York, Trader, and Andrew Barron, of the County of Suffolk, Trader, one of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the said petitioning Creditor, to all the Creditors of the said Garret Barron, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, on Tuesday the 19th Day of December, Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Chamber of his Honour the said Chief Justice Horsmanden, in Smith's-Street; why an Assignment should not be made of the Estate of the said Garret Barron, to the said Andrew Barron, for the Benefit of all the Creditors of the said Garret Barron, pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition: And the said Garret Barron, be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the several Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, made and passed for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.——*Dated the 5th Day of December*, 1769.

POET'S CORNER.

OXFORD POLITICS.

An Ode, written on the memorable day of paying off the City Debt, by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, August 17, 1769.

CHEAR up, Brother Cits, for no longer disgrace
Our council shall awe, for his bountiful Grace
Has paid off the long standing score, (with fears,
Which our Chamber for Years had so sweated
Lest, alas! they shou'd cram any more.
Sir Thomas no longer shall starve on small beer,
Nor Lawrence on treacle and water made clear,
But our leader, great Treacher, shall eat
Marrow Pudden again, 'till he addles his brain,
And like Phæton falls from his Seat.
All Party Distinctions are stupid and vain,
Like Bacchanals now we will revel again,
And laugh both at Whig and at Tory, (make,
While we freely partake of the Treats that they
For in eating and drinking's our Glory.
What tho' the fam'd annals of Britain may tell,
How in Newgate we once were confin'd in a Cell,
Like Bankrupts in Fortune and Fame;
Yet we'll never repine, while in oceans of Wine,
We can drown our disgrace and our Shame.
All honour's a joke, independent we are,
While gratis we thus can enjoy such good fare,
And toast whom we please on our knees;
For Blenheim we drain of its Port and Champaigne,
And Newnham exhaust by Degrees.
And when all their store of good liquor is out,
As we lately have done, we will then tack about
To some Nabob, or new fangled Lord,
Who with lacks of Rupees can advance all our fees,
And keep a more plentiful Board.
All the Freedom we ask, is a Freedom to dine,
On the Fat of the Land, for a Skinful of Wine
Digests ev'ry grievance we feel;
All things must go well, while our bellies thus swell
With a bottle and hearty good Meal.

Another Translation of the Latin EPIGRAM, which which was inserted in our Paper two Weeks ago.

FRance, thou hast conquer'd--by the force of gold,
And the brave Corsicans are basely sold;
Thy stratagems prevail'd, and not thy might,
Little thou'st gain'd by arms, much less by right.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
HOPE,
Benj. Davis, Commander;

TO sail with all possible Speed: She is a noted fast sailing Vessel; and has good Accommodations for Passengers. Has Part of her Freight already engaged:——For Freight or Passage, agree with Van Vleck and Company, or said Master.

LOST last Thursday Night at the Assembly, a black Sattin Cloak, lin'd with black, and trimm'd with brown Furr, suppos'd to be taken by Mistake: If any Person has it and will leave it with the Printer, they will oblige the Owner much.

November 11, 1769. 2 5

To be sold for READY MONEY,
By JOHN BEEKMAN,

A Parcel of very good old Madeira Wines, that cost from 22, 24, to 28*l.* Sterling; some of it had been a Voyage to the Brasils. 3 6

For LONDON,
The SHIP
Dutchess of Gordon,
I. L. Winn, Commander,

WELL known for her Accommodations: Has 7ths of her Cargo ready to take on board; and will sail with all possible Dispatch.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Isaac Low, John Murray, or the Master. *Nov.* 21, 1769.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Monday Morning the 6th of this Month, at the Coffee-House, two Letters directed to Sampson Simson, by Capt. Haight, from London, were taken up, under the Notice of a Gentleman then present; who says that he does not know the Person's Name, but gives a Description of him, which I do not repeat here, lest some innocent Person of near the same Likeness might be unjustly suspected of so atrocious an Act; and having put up an Advertisement at the Coffee-House for the said Letters, which was privately taken down on Sunday Afternoon last, I presume by the same base Hand which took up the Letters, I now offer the above Reward to whoever will discover the Person who has taken up and detained the aforesaid Letters, so that he be legally convicted thereof.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1769. SAMPSON SIMSON.

As there have lately been more Complaints of this Sort, it is hoped that every honest Man, will, as Occasion offers, keep a strict Eye on any Body who takes up other Letters than his own or particular Friends'. 2 5

New-York, November 20, 1769.

IF Elizabeth Craven, (who came from England to New-York, with Captain Matthew Norris and his Lady about the Year 1736,) or any of her Children be living, she or they, on applying to Capt. I. L. Winn, will hear of something advantageous. N. B. Capt. Winn, expects to sail for England in fifteen Days from this Date. 3 6

SUSQUEHANNAH.

At a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company, held by Adjournment, in Hartford, November 8th, 1769.

WHEREAS it appears, that but few of the Proprietors of said Purchase, are present, or have had Notice of this Meeting; and Matters of Importance are now under Consideration relative to said Purchase and Settlement: It is now voted to adjourn this Meeting to the 6th Day of December next, at Windham; and the Proprietors are desired to give their Attendance without fail, as Matters most interesting to the Company, are then to come under Consideration.

A true Copy Test. SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of said Compy.

Windham, November 13, 1769. 3 5

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces,
Blue cloth for womens wear,
Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks
Blue and red strouds
Striped blankets
6-4 grey frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forrest cloths
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearskin and coating
Blue kersey, shalloons
Everlastings, drawboys
Blue drab cloth
Figured Ermins,
Durants and callimancoes
Irish and German linens
Printed and penciled furniture callicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other callicoes
Fancy ground chintzes
Irish sheeting
Three-quarter dowlas
Black China taffaties
Narrow Persians
Peelongs and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns
Packet do.
Buckram
Bed bunts and Flanders tick
Cravats
Manchester velvets
Worsted plush
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and shoe binding
Garter ing, tapes
Whitechapel, common and darning needles
Plain and figured silk mitts and gloves
Linen handkerchiefs
Links, buckles
Thread, buttons, twist, silk, and hair
Fans and knee garters
Cotton romals
Girls and maids purple mitts
Womens black shammy mitts and gloves
Mens shammy gloves
Mens single and double striped worsted caps
Mens cotton German Town caps
Mens grey ribb'd knit stockings
Mens and womens worsted stockings
Ivory and horn combs
Ink powder
Black, crow, cloth and light coloured sewing silk
Striped and figured stuffs and duroys
Striped camblets
Irish camblets
Broad, blue, and brown camblets for cloaks
Serges or long ells
Pillows and jeans
best wool cards
Scotch snuff in blad ders
Some felt hats and sailor's caps.

N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl ashes, and bees-wax. 92 5

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forrest Knaps, Kersey, Penniston & Half-thicks, spotted Ruggs, striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffils, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and yd. and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheeting, German and Irish Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Camblets, Irish Camblets, black Bombazine, best Irish Poplins of different Colouss, three, four and six Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlasting, broad black Russel, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and blister'd do. Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Brass Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Cost, Brass Candlesticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewise, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-ash Kettles, and Sugar boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundery, or at my House.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3*s.* 6*d. per Dozen, or* 6*d. each single.*

FREEMAN's NEW-YORK ALMANACK,

For the Year 1770,

CONTAINING

After the Preface,

1. AN *Explanation of the Almanack.*
2. *Eclipses, Vulgar Notes, Aspects, &c.*
3. *Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (so called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.*
4. *Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern.*
5. *List of his Majesty's Forces in America and where Stationed.*
6. *Staff Officers.*
7. *Field ditto.*
8. *Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Jurisdictions, and how paid.*
9. *List of his Majesty's Council, Assembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jersey*
10. *Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.*
11. *The Bantam Cock, a humourous Piece.*
12. *Verses over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.*
13. *The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1st the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Festivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather, 4. Moon's Place in the Signs. 5. Suns rising and setting. 6. Moons do. 7. Moons southing. 8. Times of High Water. 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon. 10. Aspects, Select Sentences, &c.*
14. *Receipts, to destroy and rid Houses of Bugs, 2, to destroy Fleas, 3, to scare away Rats and Mice.*
15. *Method of raising Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.*
16. *Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Consumption, or Cough, 5, for the Reumotism, 6, for making the Golden Balsam, with its admirable Virtues.*
17. *An Encomium on the Lawyers.*
18. *An excellent cheap and lasting Cement for broken Glass or China.*
19. *To make Train Oil answer as well as Linseed Oil, for House Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty—To make Steel produce a abundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.*
20. *Turns of Fortune, a Tale.*
21. *None but the Guilty completely miserable, a Tale.*
22. *A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the same Day in any other Month, with the Uses.*
23. *A Table shewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Interest for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.*
24. *Table of Coins as they pass in England and all the Colonies.*
    A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
25. *List of the Council, Assembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty. Post-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.*
26. *English Governors in America.*
27. *Supreme, County, and other Courts, in N. York, New-Jersey Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island.*
28. *Tide Table, Table of Daily Expence.*
29. *Interest Table.*
30. *A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles summed up, and the Rates of Postage to all Places where Posts are established.*
31. *Laws of the Post-Office,*
32. *Stages to Philadelphia, &c. and the Rates.*
33. *Quakers General Meetings.*
34. *Names of the Packet Boats.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

A

DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED

On SATURDAY, the 10th Day of *August*, 1769,

AT THE

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,

IN

BEEKMAN'S PRECINCT, DUTCHES COUNTY,

In the Province of

NEW-YORK.

BY THE CELEBRATED

RACHEL WILSON,

(One of the People called QUAKERS)

To a numerous Audience of different Persuasions.

Taken in short Hand, from the Mouth of the Speaker, by one of the Audience.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Peter Losee, late of Hempstead, in Queen's County, and Province of New-York, (an absconding Debtor) that the Subscribers hereof, Trustees appointed for and in Behalf of all the Creditors of said Peter, are ready to make a Dividend of all the Estate of said Peter Losee, that has come to our Knowledge, and desire all the Creditors to meet at the House of Benjamin Townsend, in Jericho, on Saturday the 30th of December next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes aforesaid.

WILLIAM SEAMAN,
WILLIAM KIRBE,
BENJ. TOWNSEND, } Trustees.

Oct. 28, 1769. 2 5

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1405.

[THURSDAY, December 7, 1769.]

Mr. PRINTER, *Long-Island, Dec. 4.*

If you think the following Hints will be of Service at this Juncture, please to give them a Place in your very useful Paper, and you'll oblige

A Freeholder.

IT is allowed by most Writers on the Subject, that the civil Constitution of Britain, is the most perfect, and (if the Spirit and Independency of the several Orders, be properly preserved) bids fair for the longest Duration, of any hitherto formed. Here we have the different Forms of Government, which have been in their Turns preferred, in the several Ages of the World; all united and harmonizing in one System, each enjoying such Powers, as when properly exercised tend to cement the whole more firmly together; this will be evident to any one acquainted with the English History; there it may be clearly seen, that, when the three Orders of the Government have acted, each in its proper Sphere, the Nation has been happy within itself, respected and feared abroad; and on the contrary, when one Order has endeavoured to depress, or obtain an undue Influence over the others, Discontents and Murmurings, and sometimes civil Wars, have prevailed at Home, while the Nation has been despised and insulted by its Neighbours.———

It seems to have been the Intention of all Parties, at the Revolution, so to ascertain the Prerogatives and Privileges of each Order as to preclude the Possibility of any Disputes for the Future: how far they succeeded, let the present Broils in England Witness; my Design is to offer some Observations on the Constitution, as we have it in this Colony.———

Our Legislature consists of a Governor, who represents the King; a Council, called to, and dismissed from the Board at the King's Pleasure, which represents the aristocratical Part of the Constitution, or the Lords in England; and an House of Representatives, chosen by the People.

How far the Two former Branches of the Legislature, answer the Intention of the Constitution, I shall not pretend to determine; thus much however, may be said, that the Council have a very great Degree of Virtue, when they act with a Spirit of Independency, under a bad Administration.———

With Regard to the Share, that the People have in the Legislature, it seems to have been the Design of the Constitution, that, as they feel the good or bad Effects of Laws, and are most intimately acquainted with the Circumstances of the different Parts of the Country, they should have an Hand in making the Laws, by which they were to be governed; that so, there might be a more equal Administration of Justice in all Parts of the Empire: for which Reason the Custom of England, during the Heptarchy, was, for all the Freeholders to meet in General Assembly, to consult and decide upon all Laws; but after the Union of the Seven into one Kingdom, we find that the People appeared by their Representatives, who were chosen by the Freeholders of the District, which they represented: it does not appear from History, that the People ever formally gave up their Right, of personally assisting in Senate, but for the more convenient dispatch of Business, the several Districts chose out, from among themselves, one, or more Men of the most eminent Learning and Abilities, to represent them; thus we have the House of Commons, or the General Assembly as 'tis called in this Colony.——

It is necessary to the constitutional Existence of this House, that each Member be chosen by a Majority of the Electors, or how can he be called their Representative? Suppose for Instance, that the Situation and Circumstances of a County are such, that not more than a Third Part of the Freeholders can attend at the Court of Election, would it not be the highest Absurdity to call a Man, chosen at this Court, the Representative of the Freeholders of the County?———

It is necessary also, to the well being of the Community, that the Election be preserved from Bribery, Corruption and all undue Influence, for if these are once in Fashion among us, it may be in the Power of a bad Administration, to pack an Assembly, that will be subservient to their worst Designs. These Evils prevail to a most amazing Degree in England, where Bribery, and Corruption at the Elections, and a malignant, unnatural Influence in the House, threaten a total Subversion of the Constitution, unless the Virtue which begins to shew itself among the middling Sort of People should prevent it.———

Much Pains has been taken, and many wise Laws enacted, to put a Stop to the Growth of these pernicious Practices, but can it be expected, that an House, which claims the exclusive Right of determining upon the Qualifications of its Members, should ever put the Laws in force against itself?

Such is their Melancholy Situation in England, and as we are extremely fond of imitating them, have we not Reason to fear that ours in Time may be as bad? Have not these Evils been growing upon us till the last Election; when, I am told the Candidates had Virtue enough to refuse a Compliance with the vile Custom of treating and entertaining, to procure Votes, tho' there is no Law of the Colony against it?—It is expected that this Winter, will produce a Law to prevent these Evils: But, have we any Reason to conclude, it will be more effectual here than in England? Where we are informed, treating and entertaining at Elections, are practised in an high handed Manner, in open Defiance of the most express Letter of the Law; this being the Case, have we not Reason to fear, that, if only Fourteen Members of any future House of Assembly, should be guilty of these Practices, the best constructed Laws will be evaded, and rendered of no Effect? It appears, therefore, that some more effectual Methods must be tried, or else these Practices will continue to grow upon us, till they finally end in the Destruction of our Liberties. The Method of voting by Ballot has been frequently proposed, but it is said; it will never be allowed us, because it is so contrary to the Practice in England, I wish however, an Attempt was made to introduce it among us, it is a Practice, so highly reasonable that I doubt not but we might obtain it.———

Another Method, which I think would answer many valuable Purposes, is, that the returning Officer should adjourn his Court of Election, from Place to Place, in such Manner, that every Elector may attend and vote, without Inconvenience or Expence; this would take away the pretended Necessity of opening Houses of Entertainment, for the Electors who reside at a Distance, and who are unable to bear the Expence of attending to be polled; it would give the Candidate, who has the best Interest, the fairest Chance of being elected; it would have a most happy Tendency to prevent the Riots and Confusions, which frequently happen at Elections: and Men thus chosen, might with the strictest Propriety be called the Representatives of the People. It was for this, that the Freeholders of Suffolk petitioned to the Assembly at their last Sessions; a Bill for that Purpose passed the lower House, but stopped in the Council, occasioned, as I am informed, by a Crowd of other Business at the Close of the Sessions.—The Petitioners, I hear, intend to revive the Matter this Session, when I doubt not but their Arguments will have a candid and impartial Hearing, and, if they appear to be well founded, their Request granted.——

LONDON, October 3.

To the Printer of the General Evening Post.

BY the last letters from Boston, I am informed, that for these seven years past, there has not arrived so many commodities of British fabrick as in these present year, and the greatest part of those who have signed the resolution not to commission English goods, have commissioned more than ever. Their method is to have the bales marked *army*, by which means they elude the fury of the populace, and have them conveyed to their magazines by stealth.—A pretty curious anecdote happened a few days before the accounts came away:—A person of the name of——, who is both a merchant and a printer, was strongly solicited to sign the resolution, but could not be prevailed on: upon which, to render him odious to the common people, the association had his name printed and dispersed in hand-bills, as a person disaffected to the country; which had like to have been attended with disagreeable circumstances to him.—In order to retaliate this, he got from the custom-house books extracts of all the entries made of English commodities by those who had signed the resolution. These he printed and published, and by them it appeared, that the greatest importers had made the greatest outcry against importation. What effect this detection may have to undeceive the multitude, could not appear when the account came away.—But if they are as obstinate as our *Patriots* at home, a thousand such instances would have no effect at all.

I am assured on the best authority, that all the sensible and considerable people at Boston are under the utmost anxiety and consternation, on account of the proceedings of the mob, who do not take a single step but upon pointed and precise directions, which they receive from this side of the Atlantic, with entreaties and encouragements to hold out but for a little time, and we shall be obliged to come to their terms.—In fact, though trade has hitherto been as brisk as ever, notwithstanding all outcry to the contrary, yet it will decline at present, and many ships employed in it are now seeking other business, or selling off, because, such are the insults offered to the traders in that country by the association, that many of them have resolved lately, to suspend their trade, till the spirit of riot shall either be pacified, or subside of itself.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia,) *November* 9.

LAST Tuesday the General Assembly of this colony, convened at the Capitol, to which his Excellency the Governor went in state, and having ordered their attendance in the Council Chamber, and to return and chuse a Speaker, the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; was unanimously chosen, presented, and approved of; after which his Excellency opened the session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I HAVE again received the King's commands to meet you in General Assembly, for the dispatch of the public business of this dominion, and I hope I need not observe to you, that this will be best done by temper and moderation.

I assure you that I shall obey my Royal Master's commands with the truest satisfaction, by concurring with you in such measures as may best promote the happiness of his Majesty's subjects in Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

The King having been graciously pleased at our earnest desire, to refer to his Board of Trade, to reconsider the boundary line betwixt this colony and the Cherokees, which had been agreed to by that Board, I am directed to acquaint you that in consequence of that reference and reconsideration, a report has been made in favour of a more extended boundary, and that his Majesty will consent to the proposed alteration, upon condition that the colony will make provision to defray the expence of the negotiation necessary for that purpose.——I have it therefore in command from his Majesty to ask of his House of Burgesses, to enable him to carry into immediate and complete execution, that very desirable object.

The proposed alteration, together with a rate of the expence which I am told will necessarily attend it, shall be immediately laid before you.

I must likewise beg your attention to many alarming reports which have been received from the frontier counties of this colony: I will lay the whole before you, with a state of every thing which has been done in consequence of those accounts, and shall be supremely happy if you can suggest to me any mode of proceeding by which the sacred laws of our country may again recover that free course, which can alone give permanence and security to this respectable government.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I think myself peculiarly fortunate to be able to inform you, that in a letter dated May the 13th, I have been assured by the Earl of Hillsborough that his Majesty's present administration have at no time entertained a design to propose to Parliament, to lay any further taxes upon America for the purpose of raising a revenue, and that it is their intention to propose in the next session of Parliament, to take off the duties upon glass, paper, and colours, upon consideration of such duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce.

It may possibly be objected that as his Majesty's present administration are not immortal, their successors may be inclined to attempt to undo what the present Ministers shall have attempted to perform; and to that objection I can give but this answer, that it is my firm opinion, that the plan I have stated to you will certainly take place, and that it will never be departed from, and so determined am I forever to abide by it, that I will be content to be declared infamous, if I do not to the last hour of my life, at all times, in all places, and upon all occasions, exert every power with which I either am or ever shall be legally invested, in order to obtain and maintain for the continent of America that satisfaction, which I have been authorized to promise this day, by the confidential servants of our gracious Sovereign, who, to my certain knowledge, rates his honour so high, that he would rather part with his crown than preserve it by deceit.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *&c.*

The humble Address of the Council.

My LORD,

WE his Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, return your Excellency our sincerest thanks for your kind speech at the opening of this session, and for the opportunity you have afforded us of dispatching the public business of this dominion. Your Excellency may be assured that the several matters you have so earnestly recommended to the legislature at this time will be attended to, and considered by the Council with all the temper and moderation which the importance of them requires; and that we shall give cheerful and ready compliance with all such measures as may best promote the honour of the Crown and the happiness of his Majesty's subjects of Virginia. The information your Excellency has been pleased to give us of the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose in the next session of Parliament to take off the duty upon paper, glass, and colours, is extremely agreeable to us, as a repeal of the revenue acts will be the most effectual method to heal the differences that have unhappily subsisted between Great Britain and her colonies, and to restore that harmony and mutual confidence which are so necessary for the welfare and prosperity of both. We acknowledge, with particular satisfaction, that our most sanguine expectations, upon your Excellency's arrival in the colony have been

fully anſwered, by the experience we have already had of your prudent, wiſe, and equitable adminiſtration, and we look upon it as a ſure preſage of happineſs to this country.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I Accept with the utmoſt thankfulneſs your very affectionate addreſs, and am proud to acknowledge that I ſtand indebted to your able and friendly council for that degree of credit with which I have been honoured by this reſpectable dominion.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg leave to return your Excellency our ſincere and unfeigned thanks for your very kind and affectionate ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

It gives us great pleaſure, that we have again the honour of meeting your Lordſhip in General Aſſembly, as it affords us an opportunity of renewing to your Excellency the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our uninterrupted and moſt inviolable attachment to the ſacred perſon and government of our Royal Sovereign, and, at the ſame time of diſcharging the important duties we owe to our conſtituents.

We ſhould think ourſelves extremely deficient in duty and affection to the beſt of Kings, were we not deeply impreſſed with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, by his Majeſty's moſt gracious purpoſe of recommending to his Parliament a repeal of the act impoſing duties upon glaſs, paper and colours; eſpecially, as we cannot doubt but that the ſame wiſdom and goodneſs, which have already induced his Majeſty favourably to regard the humble intreaties of his faithful ſubjects in America, will ſtill farther incline the Royal breaſt to an exertion of his Majeſty's gracious and benign influence, towards perfecting the happineſs of all his people.

It adds greatly, my Lord, to our ſatisfaction and comfort, to learn from your Excellency, that his Majeſty's preſent adminiſtration have at no time entertained a deſign to propoſe to parliament the laying any farther taxes upon America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; and we will not ſuffer our preſent hopes, ariſing from the pleaſing proſpect, your Lordſhip hath ſo kindly opened and diſplayed to us, to be daſhed by the bitter reflection, that any future adminiſtration will entertain a wiſh to depart from that plan, which affords the ſureſt and moſt permanent foundation of public tranquility and happineſs: No, my Lord, we are ſure our moſt gracious Sovereign, under whatever changes may happen in his confidential ſervants, will remain immutable in the ways of truth and juſtice, and that he is incapable of deceiving his faithful ſubjects; and we eſteem your Lordſhip's information not only as warranted, but even ſanctified by the Royal word.

Your Lordſhip's great regard and attention to the welfare and true intereſts of this colony, had before endeared you to us all; but your generous and noble declarations, upon this occaſion, demand our warmeſt and moſt grateful acknowledgments.

We will, my Lord, immediately take under our moſt ſerious conſideration the important buſineſs, upon which we are now aſſembled, eſpecially that part of it, you have been pleaſed particularly to recommend; we will proceed with that temper and moderation, which is neceſſary to give weight and dignity to our deliberations; and we do aſſure your Lordſhip, that we ſhall think ourſelves ſupremely happy, if, in conducting the arduous and momentous affairs of this great country, we ſhould, in the end, receive the approbation of a ruler, we ſo very cordially honour and eſteem.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

YOUR kind and affectionate addreſs brightens my proſpect, and fills me with the delightful expectation of completely anſwering the purpoſes of my Royal Maſter. May the Almighty ſecure to me that moſt deſirable object, by directing your counſels for the advantage and proſperity of all his Majeſty's extenſive dominions, and may you continue a loyal, free and happy people, till time ſhall be no more.

LONDON, September 16.

It is now ſaid a ſpecial commiſſion will be appointed to try the Weavers apprehended in the riot at Spitalfields, and thoſe that were concerned in it who are ſince taken.

The ſoldier who had the misfortune to be killed in attempting to quell the riot in Spitalfields, was a young grenadier of the age of nineteen. He had not long inliſted, was a handſome well behaved young man, and ſtood very forward in the favour of his officers and eſteem of his comrades.

Yeſterday afternoon two ſoldiers, of the ſecond regiment of foot guards, by trade Weavers, and ringleaders of the notorious gang of Cutters, were committed by the Juſtices from the Three Tons, in Cock-lane, Spitalfields, to New Priſon Clerkenwell.

A letter from Genoa, dated Sept. 20, ſays, "They write from Spain that his Catholick Majeſty has ordered a general review of his navy, and to have it put in a condition for ſervice in caſe it ſhould be wanting. The ſame thing is doing in Spaniſh America, and ſeveral ſhips are hired to carry troops, artillery, and ammunition thither.

The Favourite, Captain Dawſon, is arrived at Liverpool from Africa, after being cut off by the natives; who took away 96 ſlaves, and all the remaining part of the cargo, then left the ſhip for the white people, who immediately ſailed off for Liverpool

The price of ſtocks in general have fell one per cent, within this few days, owing, it is ſaid, to the expectancy of a war very ſhortly.

Sept. 28. At the meeting at the Half-Moon tavern in Cheapſide on Friday laſt, after the motion for inſtructing the city members to impeach Lord H. a motion was made by the ſame Gentlemen, that the preſent Lord Mayor be aſked what anſwer he has received to the city petition, preſented to his Majeſty, and that if he had not received any anſwer, that then another petition be preſented.

We hear Sir Francis Bernard will ſoon be appointed to ſet out for the Continent, in a public character.

It was this morning reported, that General Paoli will be appointed to a command in the Hanoverian ſervice.

General Paoli, it is ſaid, will be permitted to viſit Mr. Wilkes next week.

M-j-r G-n r-l G——l was on Sunday laſt committed priſoner to Newgate for a debt for which he was a few days before arreſted, and eſcaped from the Officers, as has been mentioned in the papers, but he has been ſince removed thence, and is now a priſoner in the King's-bench, St. George's-fields.

Extract of a letter from Worceſter, Sept. 21.

"We have this morning ſucceeded in a Petition from this city. When the prayer was read, the people with one voice called out, 'A diſſolution of P———! A diſſolution of P———!' The Petition runs from the Mayor, Freemen, and Inhabitants."

On Sunday Mr. Alderman Beckford waited upon General Paoli at his apartments in Old Bond-ſtreet. It does honour to this nation to find all parties, whether for government or for oppoſition, ſtriving who ſhall ſhew moſt reſpect to the illuſtrious ſtranger.

On Sunday laſt Gen. Paoli, accompanied by James Boſwell, Eſq; took an airing in Hyde-Park in his coach. His Excellency came out, and walked by the ſide of Serpentine River, and through Kenſington Gardens, with which he ſeemed very much pleaſed.

Mr. Boſwell has apartments in Old Bond-ſtreet, a few doors from thoſe of Gen. Paoli, to be always ready to attend him.

Yeſterday Gen. Paoli went and ſaw the royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, which was ſhewn him by Sir George Rodney, the Maſter.

General Paoli has been attended in his tour by Count Gentili, a Corſican Officer in the Imperial ſervice, and by his Secretary the Abbe Guelfucci.

A Correſpondent ſays, it is remarkable that the great hero of Liberty ſhould live in *Bond-ſtreet*.

We are told that Mr. Moore has met with a formidable rival in Mr. Patence of Bolt-court, who has conſtructed at Phaëton which goes without horſes, and is built on a principle different from any thing of the kind hitherto before attempted. Mr. Patence has offered publickly to run his Phaëton againſt Mr. Moore's, machine for any ſum, and great bets are depending, on condition that Mr. Moore will accept the challenge.

Yeſterday afternoon a poor diſtreſſed woman, who had long been an inhabitant in the pariſh of St. Gile's in the fields, applied to ſome Pariſh Officers for admittance into the Workhouſe, which petition being rejected, ſhe crawled to St. Giles's Church yard, laid herſelf down on a tombſtone, uttered *God bleſs you all!* and expired among a great body of ſpectators.

A few days ſince, an uncommon accident happened at M. Lepine's, in St. Alphage's, in Canterbury. A decanter of water ſtanding in the window, by the ſun ſhining full on it, a callico curtain was ſet on fire, and a conſiderable part of it burnt, which, in all probability, would have fired the houſe, had not one of the family luckily gone into the room and extinguiſhed it, before it had got to too great a height.——It is ſuppoſed that the decanter contracted the rays of the ſun into a focus, and thereby it acted as a burning glaſs.

To the PUBLIC.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

At NEW-BRIDGE, HACKINSACK,

IS CARRIED ON

By *FRANCIS BARBER*,

Late ASSISTANT to Mr. *Voorhes*,

In the ſame approved Manner as formerly, under the Inſpection of its firſt Managers.

CARE and Diligence will be uſed in forming the Minds of Youth to Virtue and Morality, as well as inſtructing them in the Languages. Many reſpectable Families will take in Youths to board, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, to encourage the ſaid School.

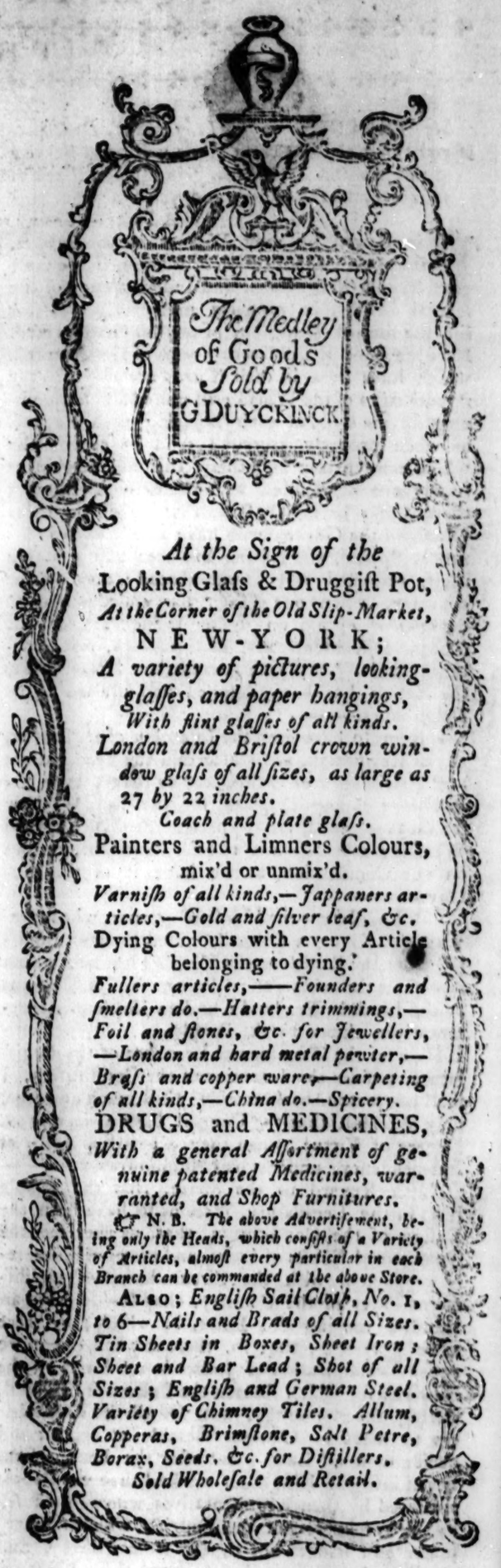
Book-keeping, Merchant's Accounts, and Mathematicks,

Are likewiſe carefully taught in the beſt and moſt approved Methods, by TERENCE REILLY, (at ſtated Hours to thoſe who are proſecuting their Latin and Greek Studies, if required) as well as to others who ſhall chooſe to be inſtructed in thoſe Branches only.

The Subſcriber does not in the leaſt Doubt but all who ſhall pleaſe to Favour him with the Inſtruction of their Children, will be pleaſed with their Progreſs in Learning; for the ſtricteſt Attention, Care, and Diligence will be obſerved in all Reſpects, By their moſt obedient humble Servant, (98 105) FRANCIS BARBER.

SHRUB of the beſt Quality and choice freſh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewiſe the beſt Tent Wine in Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf, 68—

A complete Aſſortment, at the UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the

Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot,

At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,

NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glaſſes, and paper hangings,

With flint glaſſes of all kinds.

London and Briſtol crown window glaſs of all ſizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.

Coach and plate glaſs.

Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.

Varniſh of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and ſilver leaf, &c.

Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,——Founders and ſmelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and ſtones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Braſs and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

With a general Aſſortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N. B. *The above Advertiſement, being only the Heads, which conſiſts of a Variety of Articles, almoſt every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *Engliſh Sail Cloth, No.* 1, *to* 6—*Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; Engliſh and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Diſtillers.*

Sold Wholeſale and Retail.

RUN away on Thurſday the 8th Inſtant, November, from the Subſcriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indented Servant Man, named John Southerland, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, ſhort brown Hair, pale ſallow Complection, occaſioned by Sickneſs he lately had in the Weſt-Indies; has been a Soldier, and wounded in the Thigh with a Ball, the Scar of which may be ſeen; is much addicted to Drink, has lived 4 or 5 Years in the Jerſies, employed in Farming Buſineſs;—had on when he went away, a check'd Shirt, a Pair of Ruſſia Drab Breeches or Oznaburg Trowſers, black Stockings, Engliſh made Shoes, Pinckbeck Buckles, an oldiſh brown under Waiſtcoat, a ſhort blue one lined with white Flannel over it, and a narrow brimm'd Boy's Felt Hat. He alſo carried off with him the following Clothes, with which he was ſent to a Waſherwoman, viz. Two check'd Linen Handkerchiefs, two or three Pairs of white Cotton Stockings, one or two Pairs of Oznaburg and two Pair check'd Trowſers, one or two white Frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled Shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the Flap with the Letters L G. in a yellow Stain.—All Perſons to whom any of the ſaid Goods may be offer'd for Sale, or who may afterwards diſcover them, are deſired to ſtop them, and the ſaid Servant, and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, ſhall receive four Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer it at their Peril. 2 5 LEMUEL GUSTINE, junr.

New-York, November 16, 1769.

TAKEN or ſtolen out of the Slip at Coenties Market laſt Thurſday Night, an Albany Canoe of about 28 Foot long, and 36 Inches or better wide; ſhe was new laſt Spring: When taken away, ſhe had an Iron Bolt, Ring and Chain to her. All the Mark on her was G&C, with red Chalk, then hardly viſible. Any Perſon that will bring the ſaid Canoe to JAMES COBHAM, at the Dock near the Albany Pier, will be handſomely rewarded.